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ABSTRACT

This study looks at two indexes of growth and development of black colleges: trends in student enrollment and trends in the awarding of degrees. This 8-year study covers the period 1966-1973. There are 98 of the 107 historically black schools including 86 4-year schools, 50 private schools, and 36 public. Results indicated that baccalaureate degrees granted increased from 15,728 in 1966 to 25,094 in 1973. In 1973, 31,280 baccalaureate, graduate, and professional degrees were awarded. Over the 8 years 165,435 BA's were awarded. Graduate and professional degrees increased from 2,158 to 6,186; 90 percent of these were master's degrees, with about two-thirds in education. Enrollment increased from 139,444 in 1966 to 183,419 in 1973. There has been a consistent pattern of growth over the 8-year period. Enrollment in black colleges increased 31.5 percent from 1966 to 1973 as compared to 33.3 percent in all 4-year colleges. (MJM)

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ise RESEARCH REPORT

DEGREES GRANTED AND ENROLLMENT TRENDS IN HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES: AN EIGHT-YEAR STUDY

Elias Blake, Jr.
Linda Jackson Lambert
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U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
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INSTITUTE FOR SERVICES TO EDUCATION, INC.

The Institute for Services to Education was incorporated as a non-profit organization in 1965. Its initial sustaining grant came from the Carnegie Corporation. ISE is an educational research and development organization, specializing in the problems of equalizing educational opportunity. ISE is involved in the design of educational materials for students and in teaching strategies to decrease attrition among educationally neglected Black Americans.

The curriculum development work requires long term interaction with college presidents, other administrators and faculty involved in dealing with educationally neglected college entrants. ISE has developed close insights into the obvious and subtle problems of predominantly Black student populations in large and small, urban and rural settings.

The research program of ISE has been involved with annual surveys of the academic, demographic and motivational characteristics of students, with particular emphasis on entering freshmen. This has required large scale collection, management, file development and analysis of educational data from financial aid data, to income distributions, to self-concept, to perceptions of their educational environment. This experience has been instructive in the subtleties of interpreting quantitative data collected on Black populations.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DIRECTORATE

Management Information Systems is one of the two TACTICS programs of ISE. Its goals are to improve the quality of information on the historically Black colleges and universities participating in TACTICS and through this process assist in the improvement of the information management procedures on the individual campuses. Its major accomplishments to date include: (1) The development of inter-active computer system referred to as QUERY which provides a manipulative capability to handle 6,000 files of information on some 113 institutions; (2) The establishment of a cooperative data collection and reporting approach between the United Negro College Fund (UNCF) and the Office for the Advancement of the Public Negro College (OAPNC). This effort significantly reduces the data collection demands on the college; (3) The sponsoring of Summer Information Management Training Institutes for college administrators and researchers responsible for data collection. Out of this program should come accurate appraisals of the Black colleges in terms of growth patterns, internal enrollment and degree patterns, patterns of financial support and trends in the growth or non-growth of that support. (With the management orientation of higher education, this program is being pushed hard to become valuable to all small colleges in mastering data collection and manipulation programs which undergird sound management decision making.) MIS has in-house computer terminals for immediate data access based on a cooperative relationship with the Brookings Institution and Meharry Medical College Computer Centers.

TACTICS

(Technical Assistance Consortium to Improve College Services)

TACTICS is a program which provides technical assistance to the Black colleges and universities to enable them to develop whatever expertise they need to be more effective in achieving their goals. The TACTICS efforts have as their primary goals:

- To create a pool of deployable manpower using the most highly trained personnel in these colleges as well as in the nation, to deal with specific institutional problems identified by the colleges themselves
- To assist the colleges in their efforts to strengthen academic programs by helping them design academic and administrative support systems
- To establish a closer interface between federal programs and the institutions
- To ensure that the colleges become knowledgeable about federal funding programs as well as non-government programs from which they can benefit

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To all of the above, we are grateful.

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INTRODUCTION

This study tries to answer two basic questions over a critical eight year period from 1966 to 1973:

- What have been the enrollment trends in those institutions of higher education which have traditionally been the primary source of higher education for Black Americans?

- What have been the degree granting trends in those same institutions with the primary emphasis on patterns of baccalaureate degrees granted?

In the period prior to the main span of this study, these Black institutions have been the undisputed primary source of almost all the college trained manpower for Black Americans.[1] Toward the end of the 1960's, that decade of social change, Black social protest moved onto the campuses of major predominantly white universities and colleges. In the aftermath of that period American higher education began to open up dramatically for large numbers of Black college students.

The largest figures, those from the Bureau of the Census, moved from 234,000 Blacks in colleges in 1964 to 434,000 enrolled in 1968. The figure reported for 1972 was 727,000. There have been various speculative estimates of the impact of this growth on the traditional institutions associated with the higher education of Black Americans. The speculations seem to generally assume that as the enrollment of Black Americans expanded outside of the traditional or historically Black college, the enrollment and general health of these institutions were on the decline or were becoming increasingly beleaguered.

This study looks at two very important indices of growth and development: trends in student enrollment and trends in the awarding of degrees. It can indicate

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[1] Charles S. Johnson. *The Negro College Graduate.* University of North Carolina Press, 1936.
Elias Blake, Jr. "Background Paper on The Traditionally Negro College," *Higher Education Amendments of 1969 Hearings,* p. 428. H.R. 16098 and Related Bills, 91st Congress, 1st Session. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971.
Elias Blake, Jr. "Leadership Roles for Traditionally Black Colleges in American Higher Education," *Daedalus,* Summer, 1971, p. 745.

whether the institutions are standing still or growing and changing. Further, hard data on degrees granted out of the national growth of Black enrollment are not yet available. This study then looks at the cumulative impact of these institutions on the flow of trained Black manpower into the American economy, a flow that has consistently increased and developed while the spotlight of social progress has been focused on enrollment increases alone rather than on graduates produced.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Eight Year Study covers the period 1966 to 1973. There are 98 of the 107 historically black schools (HBC) including 86 four year schools, 50 private schools and 36 public. The 9 schools not included are all small private two year schools except for one institution. Those excluded rarely total 3,000 students in any year. More recently developed predominantly Black schools such as Federal City College, Medgar Evers College, Washington Technical Institute, Malcolm X and Kennedy-King are not included. In 1972 that group enrolled at least 65,000 additional students.

DEGREES GRANTED IN FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES

Baccalaureate degrees granted increased from 15,728 in 1966 to 25,094 in 1973. In 1973, 31,280 Baccalaureate, graduate and professional degrees were awarded. Over the eight years 165,435 B.A.'s were awarded. Graduate and professional degrees increased from 2,158 to 6,186; 90% of these were masters degrees with about two-thirds in Education. Some patterns are as follows:

- A consistent decrease in the percentage of degrees in Education from 44.9% in 1966 to 33.4% in 1973. Nationally the percentage declined from 22.6% to 15.4%. The total number of education degrees has increased over the eight years, but the rate of growth has slowed.

- A tripling in the percentage of degrees awarded in Business fields from 5% in 1966 to 15% in 1973. Nationally the percentage of degrees awarded in business remained at 12 to 13% over the eight years.

- In the Biological and Physical Sciences the percentage of degrees awarded is declining. The same pattern is evident nationally. The drop in the HBC is from 6.7% of all Baccalaureates in 1966 to 3.5% in 1973 for the Biological Sciences and 2.6% to 1.6% in the Physical Sciences. In the same two fields nationally the decline is from 5.2 to 4.4% and 3.3 to 2.4%, respectively. The absolute numbers are *not* declining, rather growing slowly or not at all over the eight years.

- In the Social Sciences there was a slight increase from 17% to 22% to 1970 and then a leveling off in Black colleges. The national data are very similar.

- The sharpest differences are seen in all other fields where 44.5% of all degrees were awarded nationally compared to 26.8% in historically Black colleges. This reflects the still high though declining proportions of degrees in Education. If the decline continues the differences will continue to diminish between national patterns and patterns of degrees awarded in Black colleges. Providing curriculum diversification also is continued as reflected by the data on Business fields.

ENROLLMENT TRENDS AND PATTERNS

- Total enrollment increased from 139,444 in 1966 to 183,419 in 1973. There has been a consistent pattern of growth over the eight year period. Enrollment in Black colleges increased 31.5% from 1966 to 1973 as compared to 33.3% in all 4 year colleges (excluding about 160 research and graduate oriented universities). 96.5% of the HBC enrollment is in 4 year colleges, hence that is the most comparable group.

- First-time freshmen enrollment declined from 42,615 in 1966 to 39,372 in 1973. The sharpest drops were between 1966 and 1967 and again from 1972 to 1973. This is part of a national trend in four year colleges and universities with freshmen enrollment declining nationally in the last three years. Note the following comparison:

	First-Time Freshmen		
	70-71	71-72	72-73
% Change HBC	+0.3	-3.4	-4.8
% Change all 4 year colleges	-2.8	-2.2	-0.7

- The growth in HBC is in graduate students and in other than freshman, undergraduate enrollment. Both graduate school enrollment and undergraduate enrollment above the freshmen level increased in the HBC.

- The growth patterns in the HBC reflect the absence of a significant number of public two year institutions. While 4 year colleges grew by 33.3% nationally, two year colleges grew by 119% between 1966 and 1973. In the future, 4 year schools of all kinds may depend on upper level enrollment for growth. In the Fall of 1973 50% of the first-

time freshmen enrollment, nationally, was in two year colleges and, in the public sector, 60% of the 1973 freshmen enrolled in two year public colleges.

- Total enrollment by sex shows a slight increase in the proportion of males enrolled in the HBC from 45% to 48%. Over the last three years the proportion of males has remained at about 48%. Nationally, males represent about 56% of the college enrollment.

- Total enrollment in the public HBC increased from 96,514 in 1966 to 134,781 in 1973. This was a 39.6% increase in HBC compared to a 46.3% increase in all 4 year public colleges.

- Total enrollment in the private HBC increased from 42,930 to 48,638. This was a 13.3% increase in HBC compared to an 8.4% increase in all 4 year private colleges.

Overall one sees the historically Black colleges showing the same enrollment growth trends as similar colleges nationally. This is contrary to conventional wisdom that portrays declining enrollments.

The significant change in national enrollment patterns from four year to two year colleges may be of even greater significance for the growth of Black colleges in the future since a higher proportion of Black students enroll in these schools. HBC without graduate work are especially vulnerable to enrollment declines. Aggressive recruiting efforts in high schools and two year colleges will become the order of the day.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

It is clear from the declining proportions of blacks graduating in Education and the growth in graduates in such fields as Business that the HBC's are institutions in transition. They are clearly responding to the newer distributions of job opportunities for blacks.

It is also clear that there is no direct relationship between the increase of black enrollment in predominantly white colleges and enrollment trends in HBC's. Rather, these colleges are affected more by the general enrollment patterns in higher education. Their growth rates have not declined in any special way related to their being predominantly black. Whether this ought to be the case is a different question.

The deficit in black enrollment in the region and states where these colleges are located is still a reality. Even with the continued growth in black colleges and increases in blacks enrolled in white colleges about half as many blacks are enrolled

nationally as ought to be. That enrollment is probably producing a maximum of 4% of the baccalaureate degrees awarded each year. Since the deficit still exists, should there be a leveling off of any growth patterns for freshmen or otherwise? The leveling off in black colleges of the size of freshman classes is an ominous sign that should not be taken lightly.

Even if blacks are going into community colleges, the percentage of all entrants who get baccalaureates after entering two year colleges is 20% or less. The larger number of graduates and *faster* growth rates needed to close the gap between whites and blacks simply will not occur if black enrollment patterns follow those of whites. The ACE reports on minority freshmen enrollment in 1973 suggests that what is happening in black colleges is happening nationally. ACE reported a slight drop in the percentage of minority enrollment.

What we have uncovered, then, in the black colleges may be symptomatic in pointing to a loss of momentum in the increases in black enrollment nationally even before it has existed long enough to yield clearly demonstrable gains in black graduates or better trained black manpower.

The difference is what is happening in the black colleges vis a vis freshman enrollment trends and other schools is that it is almost entirely a function of available financial aid. In other kinds of schools it may or may not be a function of available aid. In some private schools, the leveling off of black freshmen, for example, is a function of trying to find more students who can pay a higher proportion of their costs, black or white. In addition, partial scholarships are used as an attraction to such students, whereas a poorer black student uses up aid for four or five other students from more affluent backgrounds.

Contacts with admissions and aid officers in the HBC's reveal a clear pattern of admitted students without aid not showing up for college.[1] Financial aid then will be the key to the freshman pattern and to a lesser degree to ability to attract intransfers from two-year colleges. In turn, it will represent a clear form of assurance that larger numbers of blacks will continue to graduate. This is a clear argument for special attention to the level of financial aid awarded to HBC's. It is a sure bet to increase baccalaureate level minority graduates. In other sectors it may or may not do that since the competition of non-blacks for aid is much greater in other kinds of schools.

In terms of program development, the degree pattern suggests the HBC's still have a way to go. By whatever means they must begin to increase the productivity

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[1]Miles Mark Fisher, IV. "Needed: Supplemental Student Financial Assistance" (unpublished paper, National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, November 27, 1972).

of their science fields. There is great potential for a major contribution in this area. The faculty in these fields are well trained. In an earlier survey of faculty, 61% of faculty in the science fields held Ph.D.s. At the upper levels from looking at the numbers of graduates, these Ph.D.s can possibly absorb, with existing faculty, a much larger number of students in science majors. This will require, however, some major work in curriculum development and teaching strategies to move many poorly prepared high school graduates to competence in these disciplines. The increasingly technological nature of society and the requirement for this kind of manpower could put these institutions at the heart of equalizing opportunity in the sciences. Creative science faculty can become the dominant national force in producing blacks for access to roles in science and technology.

A force for dealing with the acceleration of HBC in the public sector into a broader range of fields is the desegregation planning process under the Pratt order in the Adams versus Richardson case. Judge Pratt ordered HEW to do better in the enforcement of desegregation. HEW required plans from the states and specifically called attention to the role and upgrading of the public HBC's. If this is done well major new programs can be brought into the curriculums of these schools. Clearly, the Law Schools at Texas Southern University, North Carolina Central and Southern University ought to be upgraded and expanded. An expanded range of graduate programs is also possible since this is an area of greatest growth in these schools.

Certainly, given the centrality of the black enrollment in black colleges to higher education access in the nation and in the southern states, it is unthinkable that other than accelerated program development will be the approach of the states. Given the rising political power of southern blacks, the desegregation approach of earlier years in which black educators, their institutions and their leadership roles were denigrated is indeed dangerous. An unparalleled opportunity exists to go in the appropriate direction this time and to build up these schools so that no potential student, black or white, can ignore the opportunities on their campuses.

What this study demonstrates is that at least in the sciences and in graduate work, there are particular opportunities for development.

Some other implications are:

- The recruiting of males must continue to be given special attention and the monitoring of their academic survival once enrolled must be constant. In these schools black males are still somewhat underrepresented among enrollees.

- A major revitalization effort should be attempted in teacher education to put the experienced faculties to work on the new problems facing blacks in biracial public schools and in newly resegregated, almost all

black schools with majority white staffs. These are some of the most complex and potentially destructive educational environments for black youth. Symptoms of this are the regularly reported cynical and negative attitudes toward achievement and the suspension rates among black youth. Declining enrollment and graduates in this area are not reasons to turn away from the *still* critical area of public school ineffectiveness in equally educating black students north, south, east and west.

- Private black colleges are particularly vulnerable to the trends in enrollment of freshmen, though they have done well in escaping the harsher effects of some of the enrollment trends. They must find ways to locate and compete for students who can pay a higher proportion of their college costs. They must be particularly careful to request adequate federal financial aid for upper level students to enable them to attract junior college transfers. The assumption that greater aid will be needed for intransfers must be built into the requests of all HBC's.

Overall, a look at the facts dispels the assumption that black colleges are dying some kind of natural death due to a changing world of integration in higher education. They are, rather, growing and changing. These institutions, however, can be damaged and destroyed by shortsighted or uninformed public policy which does not give them adequate support to test their mettle along with other institutions in this difficult period for all of higher education.

PROCEDURES

This report is based on data furnished by 98 institutions of higher education, classified as historically black institutions.[1] Their breakdown by level and control is as follows:

Level and Control	Number
Four-Year Public	36
Four-Year Private	50
Two-Year Public	4
Two-Year Private	8
Total	98

This report covers a time span of eight years from 1966 through 1973. The United States Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES) was the main source for data from the institutions for the years 1965-66 through 1970-71. This was data furnished to NCES by the institutions via the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), administered annually to all institutions of higher education in the U.S.A. (including U.S. possessions).

The institutions authorized release of their data for those years, to the Management Information Systems Directorate (MIS) of the Institute for Services to Education (ISE). Data on the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 were collected by survey instruments administered by MIS/ISE.

In the case where data were not available for specific years, either from the U.S. Office of Education, NCES reports on Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education and Earned Degrees Conferred, or the other surveys administered by MIS/ISE, the institutions were consulted by telephone to collect the necessary figures to complete the sample.

It should be noted that over the eight year period, some schools were categorized in a different way, with regard to control or level of their programs, then what they presently are or were at their founding.

[1] See Appendix A for the listing of schools included in this report.

- Howard University is a private school but is classified as public in this report since the majority of their funds come from public sources. In some recent classifications it is classified separately, because placing it with private schools distorts the data due to Howard's size.

- Virginia College (now, a two-year institution) was Virginia Seminary and College (a four-year institution) until 1970 when the Seminary split from the College. The College is still carried for the eight years under the four-year classification although since 1970 it has been a two-year institution.

- Voorhees College had been a four-year institution from 1966-1973, however, it should be noted that they did not grant any baccalaureate degrees prior to May of 1968. It is carried as a four-year institution.

- Daniel Payne College is presently a four-year college although it was two-year at the beginning of the eight years under consideration. According to the NCES reports, they first enrolled students on the four-year level in 1968; therefore they were carried in this report as a two-year institution.

DEFINING "HISTORICALLY BLACK" INSTITUTIONS

The definition of "historically Black" institutions used in this report means those institutions of higher education that were founded *primarily* for Black Americans, Negroes or Colored People, although their charters were, in most instances, not exclusionary. *These are institutions serving or identified with service to Black Americans for at least two decades, with most being fifty to one hundred or more years old.* The distinction must be made between historically Black and predominantly Black institutions.

The latter are those institutions with Black enrollments greater than fifty percent. These institutions include, in addition to almost all of the historically Black institutions (except West Virginia State and Lincoln University in Missouri) included in this report, those schools founded for a general population but because of their geographical locations, are now mostly Black. Predominantly Black institutions which are not historically Black schools were not included in this eight year study (whether small, new Black institutions such as Nairobi in California or larger, public institutions such as Malcolm X Community College in Chicago).

Essentially, predominantly Black colleges is a much larger category of schools than historically Black colleges.

HISTORICALLY BLACK INSTITUTIONS NOT INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT

The following institutions are defined as historically Black, but were *not* included as a part of the sample for this report because of the unavailability of consistent and complete data for these schools for the eight years. They are:

Private, Two-Year Colleges

Alabama Lutheran Academy and College–Selma, Alabama
Butler Junior College–Tyler, Texas
Clinton Junior College–Rock Hill, South Carolina
Lomax-Hannon Junior College–Greenville, Alabama
Mary Allen Junior College–Crockett, Texas
Saint's Junior College–Lexington, Mississippi
Shorter College–Little Rock, Arkansas
Southwestern ChristianCollege–Terrell, Texas

Private, Four-Year College

Simmons University–Louisville, Kentucky

PREDOMINANTLY BLACK INSTITUTIONS

The following 16 institutions, although not included in this report, have been identified as predominantly Black institutions by the Federal Interagency (FICE) Committee on Education or the Institute for Services to Education (ISE). These schools should not be construed as the only predominantly, but not historically, Black colleges in the U.S. Others may have emerged in the last two years, unknown to FICE or ISE.

Although the total enrollment in the historically Black colleges was 181,289 for the Fall of 1972, as indicated in this report, the inclusion of an approximate total of 67,347 students enrolled in these 16 predominantly Black institutions below would bring the Fall 1972 total of students enrolled at predominantly/historically Black institutions to 248,636. The nature and impact of these newly developing predominantly Black colleges requires a further study. The following list provides the reader with the names and Fall 1972 enrollments of these 16 institutions:

Institution	Fall 1972 Enrollment
Chicago City Community Colleges	29,000 (approximate)
Kennedy-King	
The Loop Campus	
Malcolm X	
Olive-Harvey	

College of the Virgin Islands	1,698
Compton College	6,850
Detroit Institute of Technology	1,053
Durham Technical Institute	777*
Edgecomb County Technical Institute	3,416
Essex County Community College	4,540
Federal City College	7,144
Highland Park Community College	3,597
Malcolm-King	657
Martin Technical Institute	325
Medgar Evers College (part of C.U.N.Y.)	1,184
Mt. Providence Junior College	44*
Shaw College at Detroit	718
Wayne County Community College	1,680
Washington Technical Institute	4,664
Total	67,347

*indicates that the Fall 1972 enrollment figure was not available so the Fall 1970 figure was used.

UNAVAILABILITY OF ASSOCIATE DEGREE DATA

The authors found that data on associate degrees (or other formal awards below the baccalaureate) granted in the HBC (historically Black colleges), were not available for the eight years in any consistent, complete or accurate form to report.

NATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION SAMPLE

Each year the Office of Education of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare sends a survey to all institutions of higher education in the U.S. The survey is commonly referred to as HEGIS and includes a section on "Opening Fall Enrollment" and "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred." Table I of Appendix B gives the number of institutions, by year, which responded to the enrollment section of that survey. The following definitions, however (offered by the National Center for Educational Statistics) will add clarity in interpreting the classification levels.

Four-year Institutions—are those that offer programs extending at least four years beyond high school. They comprise all institutions that grant bachelor's or higher degrees or some recognition equivalent to such degrees; e.g. ecclesiastical recognition in a theological institution. They may also offer organized occupational programs of less than four years.

- Universities–a sub-division of the four-year institutions which give considerable stress to graduate instruction, which confer advanced degrees as well as bachelor's degrees in a variety of liberal arts fields, and which have at least two professional schools that are not exclusively technological.

- Other four-year institutions–are all of those four-year institutions that are *not* universities.

Two-year Institutions–are those institutions which offer organized occupational or other programs of less than four years that result in an associate degree or some other recognition of completion such as a certificate or diploma.

All the national data come from tables for those years published by NCES.

ENROLLMENT TRENDS, 1966-1973

TOTAL ENROLLMENT TRENDS

Total enrollment in the 98 of the 107 historically Black colleges studied has increased from 139,444 in Fall of 1966 to 183,419 in Fall 1973, a percentage increase of 31.5. Nationally, although the total enrollment has steadily increased over the eight years, the rate of growth has been somewhat irregular. From 1966 to 1967, enrollment increased by 6.4%. Between 1967 and 1970, enrollment increased at a slower rate of just about 4%. In 1971, there was an increase of 5.8% over the previous year. In the most recent two years, 1972 and 1973, the growth rate slowed to less than 2% per year. (see Table 2)

In the national sector, the "other four-year institutions" (i.e., excluding universities) was considered the group most comparable to the Black colleges under review. Since the 86 four-year colleges of the 98 HBC (historically Black colleges) include 97% of the HBC enrollment, it was felt that the best comparisons for enrollment trends should be made between these 86 HBC and "all other four-year institutions." "Other four-year institutions" is a term used to describe those four-year

Table 1. Growth Rates of Various Types of Colleges From 1966 to 1973

	1966	1973	8-Year Growth Rate
All 4-year colleges and universities	5,107,621	6,745,510	32.1%
4-year colleges only	2,625,585	3,552,229	35.3%
4-year Black Colleges	134,099	177,022	32.0%
2-year colleges	1,330,856	2,917,253	119.2%*
All colleges 4-year and 2-year	6,438,477	9,662,763	50.1%

*Public 2-year colleges increased by 134%

colleges that do not fit into the group of "universities," according to the definitions utilized by the National Center for Educational Statistics (see page 13).

With that in mind, Tables 2 and 3 show the enrollment trends in both the HBC and the national four-year colleges and some of the similarities and differences in the trends.

Total enrollment in the HBC four-year colleges increased from 134,099 in 1966 to 177,022 in 1973, an increase of 32% over the eight years compared to a 32.1% increase in all four-year colleges and universities nationally, and 35.3% in four-year colleges excluding universities (see Table 1).

In the public and private HBC, the growth rates from 1966 to 1973 were 39% and 16%, respectively, compared to 46% and 8% nationally for public and private four-year colleges.

The HBC four-year public sector increased steadily over the eight years at between 5 and 6 percent per year until 1972 when it dropped to about a 2% increase in enrollment (see Table 2).

The HBC four-year private sector showed significant growth between 1966 and 1968 and again in the Fall of 1971 for a growth rate of just under 16% over the eight years. From 1971 to 1972 there was slight growth with a decline in total enrollment between 1972 and 1973 in the private HBC.

Overall enrollment growth in the public and private HBC combined showed the same pattern as is true nationally with a sharp drop in growth rates for all four-year colleges since about 1971.

The dramatic growth in higher education has been in public two-year colleges with a 134% rate of growth from 1966 to 1973. There are less than a half dozen public two-year colleges among the HBC. Compared to public two-year schools, all of higher education looks rather slow in its growth rates. In fact, adding this explosive growth of two-year colleges to the national data results in a 50% increase in enrollment over 1966 as opposed to the 32% growth in four-year colleges. Even that increase does not show the 134% increase in the public two-year colleges. This trend has had its impact on both black and non black four-year colleges in their ability to enroll students directly from high school or maintaining growth in undergraduate institutions primarily by increasing the size of freshman classes. Four-year institutions may become more dependent on in-transfers from community colleges for growth, than on freshman class increases.

FIRST-TIME FRESHMEN ENROLLMENT TRENDS

Unlike the total enrollment trends in the HBC's, the first-time freshmen enrollment in all but the public two-year sector declined between Fall 1966 and Fall

Table 2. *Historically Black Colleges:* Fall 1966 to Fall 1973 *Enrollment* by Control For Four-Year and Two-Year Colleges With Percentages of Increase or Decrease By Years

			Fall 1966	Fall 1967	Fall 1968	Fall 1969	Fall 1970	Fall 1971	Fall 1972	Fall 1973
Public	Four-Year	Actual	93,766	98,916	104,600	110,792	116,635	124,689	127,360	130,289
		% Change		5.5%	5.7%	5.9%	5.3%	6.9%	2.1%	2.3%
	Two-Year	Actual	2,748	2,935	2,715	3,424	3,774	3,891	4,255	4,492
		% Change		6.8%	-7.5%	26.1%	10.2%	3.1%	9.4%	5.6%
	Total	Actual	96,514	101,851	107,315	114,216	120,409	128,580	131,615	134,781
		% Change		5.5%	5.4%	6.4%	5.4%	6.8%	2.4%	2.4%
Private	Four-Year	Actual	40,333	43,935	45,247	45,168	45,499	47,068	47,331	46,733
		% Change		8.9%	3.0%	-0.2%	0.7%	3.4%	0.6%	-1.3%
	Two-Year	Actual	2,597	2,515	2,415	2,325	2,420	2,495	2,343	1,905
		% Change		-3.2%	-4.0%	-3.7%	4.1%	3.1%	-6.1%	-18.7%
	Total	Actual	42,930	46,450	47,662	47,493	47,919	49,563	49,674	48,638
		% Change		8.2%	2.6%	-0.4%	0.9%	3.4%	0.2%	-2.1%
	Grand Total	Actual	139,444	148,301	154,977	161,709	168,328	178,143	181,289	183,419
		% Change		6.4%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	5.8%	1.8%	1.2%

Table 3. *All Colleges and Universities Nationally:* Fall 1966 to Fall 1973 *Enrollment* by Control For Four-Year and Two-Year Colleges With Percentages of Enrollment Increase or Decrease by Years.

			Fall 1966	Fall 1967	Fall 1968	Fall 1969	Fall 1970	Fall 1971	Fall 1972[1]	Fall 1973[1]
Public	Four-Year	Actual	3,189,304	3,475,660	3,821,808	4,091,603	4,374,086	4,488,073	4,569,342	4,666,118
		% Change		9.0%	10.0%	7.1%	6.9%	2.6%	1.8%	2.1%
	Two-Year	Actual	1,191,782	1,374,670	1,647,664	1,847,910	2,101,972	2,366,612	2,553,533	2,793,486
		% Change		15.4%	19.9%	12.2%	13.8%	12.6%	7.9%	9.4%
	Total	Actual	4,381,086	4,850,330	5,469,472	5,939,513	6,476,058	6,854,685	7,122,875	7,459,604
		% Change		10.7%	12.8%	8.6%	9.0%	5.9%	3.9%	4.7%
Private	Four-Year	Actual	1,918,317	1,969,948	1,953,402	1,993,480	2,048,068	2,045,538	2,057,511	2,079,392
		% Change		2.7%	-0.8%	2.1%	2.7%	-0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
	Two-Year	Actual	139,074	143,409	148,762	133,240	125,242	124,808	117,401	123,767
		% Change		3.1%	3.7%	-10.4%	-6.0%	-0.4%	-5.9%	5.4%
	Total	Actual	2,057,391	2,113,357	2,102,164	2,126,720	2,173,310	2,170,346	2,174,912	2,203,159
		% Change		2.7%	-0.5%	1.2%	2.2%	-0.1%	0.2%	1.3%
	Grand Total	Actual	6,438,477	6,963,687	7,571,636	8,066,233	8,649,368	9,025,031	9,297,787	9,662,763
		% Change		8.2%	8.7%	6.5%	7.2%	4.3%	3.0%	3.9%

[1]Preliminary Data

1973. The following chart shows the various sectors with their changes in enrollment over the eight years.

	First-time Freshmen		
Black Colleges	Fall 1966	% Change	Fall 1973
Public four-year	26,528	-6.3%	24,863
Public two-year	1,651	6.1%	1,751
Total Public	28,179	-5.6%	26,614
Private four-year	12,904	-6.5%	12,061
Private two-year	1,532	-45.5%	697
Total Private	14,436	-11.6%	12,758
Grand Total	42,615	-7.6%	39,372

Looking at the first-time freshmen enrollment trends in four-year institutions (excluding universities) nationally, one does not see a decline in the number of first-time freshmen in the public or private sectors, between 1966 and 1973.

The chart below shows some comparisons between the four-year HBC and national colleges.

	First-time Freshmen		
	Fall 1966	% Change	Fall 1973
Black four-year Public	26,528	-6.3%	24,863
National four-year Public*	303,056	14.5%	347,062
Black four-year Private	12,904	-6.5%	12,061
National four-year Private*	288,118	0.8%	290,532
Black Total four-year	39,432	-6.4%	36,924
National Total four-year*	591,174	7.9%	637,594

*This table excludes universities.

The greatest growth in first-time freshmen enrollment in four-year institutions nationally, was in the public sector, an increase of 14.5% over the past eight years. This is perhaps attributed to the rise in costs necessary to attend college in general, but particularly in the private sector. Many students desiring a college education will opt to go to a public institution which offers the same curriculum at a lower cost.

This was not the case in the Black four-year institutions, whose public and private sectors showed a decrease of 6.4% between Fall 1966 and Fall 1973 in freshmen enrollment. There was an absolute decrease of 2,508 freshmen enrolled.

Since Fall 1970, both the public and private four-year colleges and universities nationally showed declines in total first-time enrollment, with the exception of 1973, when the national public sector showed a less than 3% increase in Freshmen enrollment.

	First-time Freshmen Enrollment						
	Fall 1970	% Change	Fall 1971	% Change	Fall 1972	% Change	Fall 1973
HBC four year public	27,206	-0.8	26,987	-4.8	25,701	-3.3	24,863
National four year public*	764,466	2.2	747,520	3.8	718,841	+2.7	738,276
HBC four year private	12,360	+2.4	12,657	+0.3	12,692	-5.0	12,061
National four year private*	403,925	2.7	390,898	0.4	389,334	-1.1	385,062
Total HBC four year	39,566	+0.2	39,644	-3.2	38,393	-3.8	36,924
Total National four year*	1,166,391	2.4	1,138,418	2.7	1,108,175	+1.4	1,123,338

*Four year colleges *and* universities

A significant finding is that the HBC private sector did not share in the decline in freshmen enrollment until the fall of 1973. At that point the decline was enough out of line with the national trend to be of some concern. While the freshmen growth was struggling to maintain itself in four-year colleges, freshmen enrollment in two-year public colleges, nationally, grew at an average of 12% per year and 105% over the eight year period.

With Freshmen enrollment not supporting a growth trend in the Black colleges, it is important to analyze where the growth comes from.

ENROLLMENT PATTERNS BY LEVELS, UNDERGRADUATE v. GRADUATE

Since the first-time freshmen enrollments in the HBC had declines over the years in question, but yet the total enrollment was steadily increasing, the researchers examined the patterns of enrollment above the freshmen level (graduate vs. undergraduate) to ascertain where the growth actually was.

Table 4. *Historically Black Colleges:* Fall 1966 to Fall 1973 *First-time Freshmen* by Control for Four-year and Two-year Colleges

			Fall 1966	Fall 1967	Fall 1968	Fall 1969	Fall 1970	Fall 1971	Fall 1972	Fall 1973
Public	Four-Year	Actual	26,528	23,408	24,872	25,326	27,206	26,987	25,701	24,863
		% Change		-11.8%	6.3%	1.8%	7.4%	-0.8%	-4.8%	-3.3%
	Two-Year	Actual	1,651	1,605	1,708	1,763	1,893	1,743	1,776	1,751
		% Change		- 2.8%	6.4%	3.2%	7.4%	-7.9%	1.9%	-1.4%
	Total	Actual	28,179	25,013	26,580	27,089	29,099	28,730	27,477	26,614
		% Change		-11.2%	6.3%	1.9%	7.4%	1.3%	-4.4%	-3.1%
Private	Four-Year	Actual	12,904	13,747	13,025	11,834	12,360	12,657	12,692	12,061
		% Change		6.5%	-5.3%	-9.1%	4.4%	2.4%	0.3%	-5.0%
	Two-Year	Actual	1,532	1,247	1,220	1,101	1,215	1,427	1,209	697
		% Change		-18.6%	-2.2%	-9.8%	10.4%	17.4%	-15.3	-42.3%
	Total	Actual	14,436	14,994	14,245	12,935	13,575	14,084	13,901	12,758
		% Change		3.9%	-5.0%	-9.2%	4.9%	3.7%	-1.3%	-8.2%
	Grand Total	Actual	42,615	40,007	40,825	40,024	42,674	42,814	41,378	39,372
		% Change		- 6.1%	2.0%	-2.0%	6.6%	0.3%	-3.4%	-4.8%

Looking at the graduate enrollment in the HBC as compared with the total, first-time and other enrollment, it is apparent that the graduate enrollment contributed significantly to the increase in total enrollment in the HBC. However, extracting the graduate enrollment from the total still left increases in the undergraduate enrollment. With freshmen enrollment declining, this means that the other source of growth is in second, third, and fourth year in-transfers. (See Table 6) The typical sources of transfer are graduates of or transfers from two-year institutions who desire to complete programs leading to a baccalaureate degree and students from other colleges. There also has been some speculation on increases in transfers from predominantly white schools.

If we examine the graduate enrollment in Black colleges, independently of the total, we find an increase of 134.7% in total graduate enrollment between Fall 1967 and Fall 1973. The public sector showed an increase of 164.5% and the private sector, 39.0%, during the same period. These dramatic increases started from a fairly small base of about 8,500 students in 1967.

The greatest percentage changes in total graduate enrollment occurred between 1967 and 1968 and between 1972 and 1973: 28.7% and 20.4%, respectively. This pattern was similar in the public and private sectors.

Nationally, the latest data available on graduate versus undergraduate enrollment is for Fall 1971. For comparative purposes, we have isolated both the total graduate and total undergraduate enrollments in the national and HBC colleges for Fall 1970 and Fall 1971. The chart below indicates the patterns of growth between those two years. (See Table 7 for data on previous years).

Enrollment	Fall 1970	% Change	Fall 1971
Total Black Undergraduate	154,602	5.2%	162,638
Total National Undergraduate	7,432,963	5.1%	7,815,718
Total Black Graduate	13,726	13.0%	15,505
Total National Graduate	1,216,405	-0.6%	1,209,313
Grand Total Black Enrollment	168,328	5.8%	178,143
Grand Total National Enrollment	8,649,368	4.3%	9,025,031

Again we see how closely the Black college growth parallels the growth of similar institutions nationally.

The significance of the pattern of growth in the recent period in in-transfers and graduate students has implications for recruiting policies for black four-year colleges. It also means more study of in-transfer patterns because it has become as important to know the nature of that student population as of the incoming freshmen.

In 1973, 60% of the freshmen in public colleges entered two-year institutions, (see Table 5). These two-year colleges cannot be ignored as a source of students for Black four-year colleges.

FOUR-YEAR vs. TWO-YEAR COLLEGE ENROLLMENT IN HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES

In the fall of 1973, 96.5% of the total enrollment in the HBC was in four-year baccalaureate granting institutions as was 93% of the freshmen enrollment. (See Table 8) Nationally in 1973, 69% of the enrollment was in four-year colleges and only 50% of the freshmen enrolled in four-year colleges. This sharp difference in the nature of the enrollment in the HBC when their enrollment is compared to national data is always ignored. It is also ignored when their enrollment is compared to the proportion of blacks enrolled outside these colleges. It is a key, however, to understanding their ability to over-produce baccalaureate graduates in proportion to their total enrollment. While their enrollment is estimated at from 30% to 40% of the blacks enrolled nationally, in 1968 they were producing 80% of the baccalaureate degrees. More recent estimates still suggest they are producing a majority of the baccalaureate graduates.

Over the eight year period the pattern has been consistently the same as in 1973. It has not varied by even a full percentage point despite the changes in enrollment patterns nationally. About 85% of the predominantly baccalaureate enrollment is full-time so that the FTE count reduces the enrollment count less in Black colleges than in any other sector.

The 86 four-year HBC's showed an increase of 32.0% in total enrollment between 1966 and 1973, while the two-year enrollment increased by 19.7%. First-time freshmen enrollment in those same four-year institutions showed a decline of 6.4% over the eight years, with a decrease of first-time freshmen enrollment in the two-year colleges of 23.1%. Both of these trends in Black two-year colleges are based totally on a 50% drop in freshmen enrollment in the private institutions. The public Black two-year colleges, in fact, increased by 63% in enrollment indicating that though they are small, they are growing rapidly. Remember these data do not in-

Table 5. *All Colleges and Universities Nationally:* Fall 1966 to Fall 1973 Percentage Changes in *First-time Freshmen* by Control for Four-year and Two-Year Colleges

			Fall 1966	Fall 1967	Fall 1968	Fall 1969	Fall 1970	Fall 1971	Fall 1972[1]	Fall 1973[1]
Public	Four Year	Actual	631,967	650,875	733,532	746,590	764,466	747,520	718,841	738,376
		% Change		3.0%	12.7%	1.8%	2.4%	-2.2%	-3.8%	2.7%
	Two Year	Actual	479,065	561,971	718,661	776,388	853,835	937,463	1,007,093	1,063,481
		% Change		17.3%	27.9%	8.0%	10.0%	9.8%	7.4%	5.6%
	Total	Actual	1,111,032	1,212,846	1,452,193	1,522,978	1,618,301	1,684,983	1,725,934	1,801,757
		% Change		9.2%	19.7%	4.9%	6.3%	4.1%	2.4%	4.4%
Private	Four Year	Actual	386,625	371,238	382,368	398,275	401,925	390,898	389,334	385,062
		% Change		4.0%	3.0%	4.2%	0.9%	-2.7%	-0.4%	-1.1%
	Two Year	Actual	67,907	68,233	73,377	62,739	60,018	60,066	56,000	59,629
		% Change		0.5%	7.5%	-14.5%	-4.3%	0.1%	-6.8%	6.5%
	Total	Actual	454,532	439,471	455,745	461,014	461,943	450,964	445,334	444,691
		% Change		-3.3%	3.7%	1.2%	0.2%	-2.4%	-1.3%	-0.1%
	Grand Total	Actual	1,565,564	1,652,317	1,907,938	1,983,992	2,080,244	2,135,947	2,171,268	2,246,448
		% Change		5.5%	15.5%	4.0%	4.9%	2.7%	1.7%	3.5%

[1]Preliminary Data

Table 6. *Historically Black Colleges:* Graduate, First-time Freshmen Enrollment and Other Enrollment, Percentage of Change from 1966 to 1973

		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Graduate Enrollment	Actual	(1,401)*	8,488	10,928	12,003	13,726	15,505	16,549	19,919
	% Change	.....	NA	28.7	9.8	14.4	13.0	6.7	20.4
First-time Freshmen Enrollment	Actual	42,615	40,007	40,825	40,024	42,674	42,814	41,378	39,372
	% Change	.....	-6.1	2.0	-2.0	6.6	0.3	-3.4	-4.8
Other** Enrollment	Actual	95,428	99,806	103,224	109,682	111,928	119,824	120,216	124,128
	% Change	.....	4.6	3.4	6.3	2.0	7.1	0.3	3.3
Total Enrollment	Actual	139,444	148,301	154,977	161,709	168,328	178,143	181,289	183,419
	% Change	.....	6.4	4.5	4.3	4.1	5.8	1.8	1.2

*Figures for Graduate Enrollment in the public sector were not available for 1966. The figure represented is the private sector figure.

**Second, third, and fourth year students

Table 7 Graduate and Undergraduate Enrollments in Historically Black and in All Colleges

		Fall 1966	Fall 1967	Fall 1968	Fall 1969	Fall 1970	Fall 1971	Fall 1972[1]	Fall 1973[1]
Undergraduate	Historically Black Colleges	138,043	139,813	144,049	149,706	154,602	162,638	164,740	163,500
	National	5,698,834	6,024,154	6,530,474	6,941,886	7,432,963	7,815,718	NA	NA
Graduate	Historically Black Colleges	NA*	8,488	10,928	12,003	13,726	15,505	16,549	19,919
	National	739,643	939,533	1,041,162	1,124,347	1,216,405	1,209,313	NA	NA
Grand Total	Historically Black Colleges	139,444	148,301	154,977	161,709	168,328	178,143	181,289	183,419
	National	6,438,477	6,963,687	7,571,636	8,066,233	8,649,368	9,025,031	9,297,787	9,662,763

*Only the HBC private graduate enrollment figure of 1,401 was available for this year

[1]Preliminary National Data

clude newer predominantly Black two-year colleges in such cities as Washington, Detroit, and Chicago. The following charts show the differences in enrollment patterns in the four-year and two-year colleges by control—public or private.

Total Enrollment

			Fall 1966	% Change	Fall 1973
Black Colleges	Public	Four-year	93,766	39.0	130,289
		Two-year	2,748	63.5	4,492
		Total	96,514	39.6	134,781
	Private	Four-year	40,333	15.9	46,733
		Two-year	2,597	-26.6	1,905
		Total	42,930	13.3	48,638
	Grand Total	Four-year	134,099	32.0	177,022
		Two-year	5,345	19.7	6,397
		Total	139,444	31.5	183,419

First-time Freshmen Enrollment

			Fall 1966	% Change	Fall 1973
Black Colleges	Public	Four-year	26,528	- 6.3	24,863
		Two-year	1,651	6.1	1,751
		Total	28,179	- 5.6	26,614
	Private	Four-year	12,904	- 6.5	12,061
		Two-year	1,532	-54.5	697
		Total	14,436	-11.6	12,758
	Grand Total	Four-year	39,432	- 6.4	36,924
		Two-year	3,183	-23.1	2,448
		Total	42,615	- 7.6	39,372

Nationally, all four-year institutions (including universities) enrolled 32.1% more students in 1973 than in 1966, with an increase of 46.3% in the public sector and 8.4% in the private for those years.

However, the major area of growth in total enrollment, nationally, was in the two-year sector. National two-year institutions enrolled a total of 2,917,253 students in Fall 1973, 119% more than enrolled in Fall 1966. During that same time period, the public and private enrollments in the national two-year sector showed percentage changes of +134.4% and -7.7%, respectively. The public sector of two-year institutions, nationally, showed the greatest growth of all of the sectors.

First-time freshmen enrollment in the four-year institutions increased by 10.3%; the two-year institutions enrolled 105.3% more first-time students in 1973 then in 1966, based entirely on growth in public two-year colleges.

The public two-year colleges showed 122% more first-time freshmen enrolled in 1973 than in 1966, while the private colleges evidenced a decrease of 12.2% in their first-time enrollment.

Over the eight years, the public four-year sector showed an increase of 16.8% in first-time freshmen enrollment while the private sector showed a decrease of 0.4%.

MALE AND FEMALE ENROLLMENT IN THE HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES

Females still outnumber males in the HBC although the gap seems to be closing. In 1966, females comprised 54.7% of the total enrollment and 54.5% of the first-time enrollment in the HBC. In 1973, females made up 52.2% of both the total and first-time freshmen students enrolled. National enrollment by sex tends to be the reverse with more males enrolled.

Table 9 shows male and female enrollments as percentages of the total and first-time freshmen enrollments in both the public and private sectors. It is interesting to note that in 1969 the public HBC percentages of males and females were equal for first-time freshmen. This was the only time this occurred in the HBC or nationally over the last eight years.

Nationally, in all colleges and universities, the males outnumber the females in both total and first-time enrollment. In 1966, males constituted 60.2% of the total enrollment and 57.2% of the first-time freshmen enrollment. The pattern was similar in the public and private sectors. In 1971, the latest year in which sex data are available on total and first-time national enrollment, the males comprised 58.0% of the total and 55.2% of the first-time students.

In the four-year Black institutions only, males represented 45.4% and 47.8% of the total enrollment in 1966 and 1973 respectively. (See Table 9a)

Nationally, in four-year institutions (excluding universities), males comprised 56.1% and 53.8% of the total enrollment in those same years (1966 and 1973).

In the HBC, males made up 45.7% of the total first-time freshmen enrollment in 1966, while nationally, males comprised 53.4%. In 1971, males in the HBC represented 47.6% of the total first-time enrollment, with 51.0% of the first-time freshmen enrollment, nationally, being males.

Table 8. *Historically Black Colleges:* Percentage of Their Total Enrollment and First-time Freshmen in Four-year and Two-year Colleges From 1966 to 1973

	Fall 1966	Fall 1967	Fall 1968	Fall 1969	Fall 1970	Fall 1971	Fall 1972	Fall 1973
Four-year Total	134,099	142,851	149,847	155,960	162,134	171,757	174,691	177,022
% Total Enrollment	96.2	96.3	96.7	96.4	96.3	96.4	96.4	96.5
Two-year Total	5,345	5,450	5,130	5,749	6,194	6,386	6,598	6,397
% Total Enrollment	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5
Grand Total Enrollment	139,444	148,301	154,977	161,709	168,328	178,143	181,289	183,419
Four-year First-time	39,432	37,155	37,897	37,160	39,566	39,644	38,393	36,924
% Total First-time	92.5	92.9	92.8	92.8	92.7	92.6	92.8	92.8
Two-year First-time	3,183	2,852	2,928	2,864	3,108	3,170	2,985	2,448
% Total First-time	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.2
Grand Total First-time Freshmen	42,615	40,007	40,825	40,024	42,674	42,814	41,378	39,372

Table 9. *Historically Black and All Colleges and Universities:* Total Enrollment and First-time Freshmen *By Sex* and by Control for Selected Years From 1966 to 1973

			Fall 1966		Fall 1969		Fall 1971		Fall 1973	
			Black	National	Black	National	Black	National	Black	National[1]
Public	Total Enrollment	% Male	46.3	59.6	48.0	58.5	48.4	57.5	48.2	55.2
		% Female	53.7	40.4	52.0	41.5	51.6	42.5	51.8	44.8
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	First-Time Enrollment	% Male	47.0	57.6	50.0	57.4	48.0	55.8	48.7	NA
		% Female	53.0	42.4	50.0	42.6	52.0	44.2	51.3	NA
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Private	Total Enrollment	% Male	43.0	61.6	44.2	61.2	45.5	59.9	46.7	57.8
		% Female	57.0	38.4	55.8	38.8	54.5	40.1	53.3	42.2
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	First-Time Enrollment	% Male	42.7	55.9	44.2	54.8	46.5	52.9	45.8	NA
		% Female	57.3	44.1	55.8	45.2	53.5	47.1	54.2	NA
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Grand Total	Total Enrollment	% Male	45.3	60.2	46.9	59.2	47.6	58.0	47.8	55.8
		% Female	54.7	39.8	53.1	40.8	52.4	42.0	52.2	44.2
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	First-Time Enrollment	% Male	45.5	57.2	48.1	56.8	47.5	55.2	47.8	NA
		% Female	54.5	42.8	51.9	43.2	52.5	44.8	52.2	NA
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

[1]Preliminary National Data

Table 9a. *Historically Black and All Four Year Colleges:* Total Enrollment and First-time Freshmen *By Sex* and By Control for Selected Years From 1966 to 1973

			Fall 1966		Fall 1969		Fall 1971		Fall 1973	
			Black	National	Black	National	Black	National	Black	National[1]
Public	Total Enrollment	% Male	46.4	53.7	48.1	53.4	48.5	53.1	48.2	52.2
		% Female	53.6	46.3	51.9	46.6	51.5	46.9	51.8	47.8
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	First-Time Enrollment	% Male	47.3	52.2	50.1	51.6	48.3	50.3	48.9	NA
		% Female	52.7	47.8	49.9	48.4	51.7	49.7	51.1	NA
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Private	Total Enrollment	% Male	43.0	58.9	44.0	58.7	45.5	58.0	46.5	56.3
		% Female	57.0	41.1	56.0	41.3	54.5	42.0	53.5	43.7
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	First-Time Enrollment	% Male	42.4	54.7	43.8	53.6	46.1	51.9	45.7	NA
		% Female	57.6	45.3	56.2	46.4	53.9	48.1	54.3	NA
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Grand Total	Total Enrollment	% Male	45.4	56.1	46.9	55.6	47.7	55.0	47.8	53.8
		% Female	54.6	43.9	53.1	44.4	52.3	45.0	52.2	46.2
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	First-Time Enrollment	% Male	45.7	53.4	48.1	52.5	47.6	51.0	47.9	NA
		% Female	54.3	46.6	51.9	47.5	52.4	49.0	52.1	NA
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

[1]Preliminary National Data

Thus we see a movement to more male enrollment in the HBC but still not succeeding in equalizing the percentages. When looking at graduates by sex, it will probably be true that a majority of those are female. The question is does the proportion of females increase over the four year period. If so, there are some serious educational implications for equal educational opportunity.

DEGREES GRANTED TRENDS

BACCALAUREATE DEGREES GRANTED IN THE HBC

The 86 four-year Historically Black colleges conferred a total of 25,094 baccalaureate degrees in 1972-73. Of this number, 17,175 were granted by the 36 public colleges and 7,919 by the fifty private institutions.

The total of 25,094 bachelors degrees granted in 1973 were 59.5% more than those granted in those same colleges in 1965-66. The public and private colleges granted 67.0% and 45.4% more baccalaureate degrees, respectively, in 1973 than in 1966.*

Nationally, 958,000 bachelors degrees were granted in 1973, as projected by the U.S.O.E. National Center for Educational Statistics (actual figures are not available at this time). This projected figure represents 82.8% degrees more than those granted in 1966.

The authors of this report have isolated five main academic discipline areas on which to concentrate their analyses. The five areas are:

- Biological Sciences (includes Biology, Zoology, Pharmacology, Physiology, Botany, etc.)
- Education (includes all education curricula including Health and Physical Education)
- Business and Management (includes General Business, Accounting, Real Estate, Business Administration, Business Economics, baccalaureate Secretarial Studies, etc.)
- Physical Sciences (includes Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Earth Sciences, etc.)

*The year 1973 refers to degrees granted between July 1, 1972 and June 30, 1973; 1966 refers to those degrees granted between July 1, 1965 and June 30, 1966 and so on.

- Social Sciences (includes Sociology, Political Science, Economics, History, Anthropology, Geography, Cultural Studies, Urban Studies, etc.)

Those academic areas not a part of the five above have been classified in the broad category of "Other". This "Other" group includes the following disciplines (based on the HEGIS classification of discipline areas).

Agriculture and Natural Resources
Architecture and Environmental Design
Area Studies (e.g. African Studies, European Studies)
Communications (e.g. Journalism, Media Studies, Ratio/TV, Advertising)
Computer and Information Sciences
Engineering
Fine and Applied Arts
Foreign Languages
Health Professions
Home Economics
Law
Letters (e.g. English, Classics, Philosophy)
Library Science
Mathematics
Military Science
Psychology
Public Affairs and Service (e.g. Social Work, Law Enforcement and Corrections)
Theology
Interdisciplinary Studies

Of the five disciplines focused upon, Education has been the field with the largest percentage of graduates: 44.9% in 1966 and 33.4% in 1973. The next highest percentage in the Black colleges was in the Social Sciences; 17.2% of all baccalaureates were in the Social Sciences in 1966 and 19.6% in 1973. The percentage of degrees offered in other fields in 1973 were: 26.8% in "Other" fields; 15.1% in Business and Management, a percentage which tripled since 1966; 3.5% in the Biological Sciences, down from 6.7% in 1966; and 1.6% in the Physical Sciences, down from 2.6% in 1966. (See Table 11.)

The percentage declines do not mean a decrease in absolute numbers. The absolute numbers have increased or remained stable across all fields. The declining percentages represent a slower growth or no growth at all. For example, despite the declining proportion of Education degrees, the number increased from 7,065 in 1966 to 8,369 in 1973. On the other hand, there were 402 degrees in the Physical Sciences in 1966 and 415 in 1973. In both instances these fields make up a smaller percentage of degrees granted in 1973 versus 1966.

Though the internal patterns are most sharply different from national data in the "Other" fields, Black colleges showed a declining percentage of degrees awarded in the same fields as was the case nationally. The decreases in the proportion of graduates in the Sciences and in Education was evident in national data (see Table 11).

EDUCATION AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Education and Social Sciences degrees make up the largest percentages of the baccalaureate degrees granted in both the public and private sectors of the HBC.

Nationally, however, in 1971 (the year in which the latest data are available by field), Education and the Social Sciences ranked first and second in the percentage of degrees awarded in the public sectors only. In the private sector, the first and second ranked areas were Social Sciences and Business, in that order.

In the public HBC, the number of Education degrees in 1966 equaled 47.3% of the total while in 1973 they were 35.9%. The private colleges showed Education degrees as 40.3% of the total in 1966 and 27.8% in 1973.

Social Science degrees in the HBC public sector comprised 15.4% of the total bachelors granted in 1966 and 17.2% of the total in 1973. The private HBC's granted 20.6% of their total degrees granted in 1966 in the Social Sciences and 24.8% in 1973.

BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES

There have been declines in the percentage of degrees granted in the Physical Sciences both in the HBC's and nationally. In 1966, 2.6% of bachelors degrees granted in the HBC's and 3.3% of those granted nationally were in the Physical Sciences. In 1973, Physical Science degrees comprised 1.6% of the HBC baccalaureates and 2.4% of those nationally. In terms of numbers, the totals have remained relatively the same across each of the eight years. In Biological Science 1,050 degrees were granted in 1966 and 1,060 in 1972 with 872 offered in 1973. Over the eight year period 8,382 were earned in Biological Sciences and 3,232 earned in the Physical Sciences in the Black colleges.

In the Black college public sector, degrees in Physical Sciences went from 2.4% of the total in 1966 to 1.5% of the 1973 total. The private sector was quite similar in that 2.9% of the total 1966 baccalaureates and 2.0% of the 1973 total were in the Physical Sciences.

Degrees granted in the Biological Sciences, as a percentage of the whole, have been declining both in the HBC and nationally, although at a faster rate in the Black colleges.

In 1966, 6.7% of the HBC graduates obtained bachelors degrees in the Biological Sciences, while in 1973 only 3.5% were in this field. Nationally, the figures showed 5.2% in 1966 and 4.4% in 1973.

The public sector showed 5.7% and 3.3% in 1966 and 1973, respectively, while the private colleges showed 8.6% and 5.2% in those same two years.

BUSINESS

Baccalaureate degrees granted in Business and Management (formerly Business and Commerce) have increased in both the HBC's and national higher education community. The number of degrees in Business in the HBC's have almost quintupled between 1966 and 1973, while nationally they have almost doubled.

In the Black colleges, Business degrees represented 4.9% of the baccalaureates in 1966 while they represented 15.1% in 1973. The pattern is similar in both the public and private Black colleges.

Nationally, Business degrees make up 12.1% of the total degrees granted in 1966 and 13.1% of those in 1973. The pattern in the national public sector was similar although the private sector showed a faster rate of growth for business degrees as a percentage of the whole.

The "Other" fields will be an index of some interest to watch in the future development of the HBC. It could be viewed as a general index of diversification of fields. In future studies such fields as the Computer Sciences, Mathematics, Communications and Engineering will be highlighted. Almost 45% of the baccalaureates are in the diverse list of other fields, up from 39% in 1966. The HBC were up from 23.7% to 26.8% by 1973. The lower concentration represents the ties to the past in degree granting but other fields will, hopefully, show rapid growth as has Business, pointing the way to the future.

The declining proportions in Education also point to a set of institutions in transition toward a wider range of opportunities for their students. Despite the distribution problems, the over 165,000 baccalaureates over eight years is an enormous influx of trained Black manpower into the economy. If one assumes that the graduates are averaging a minimal $10,000 each in salary, that represents $1.65 billion a year. That is an extremely conservative figure since it includes graduates in the work force for five to eight years. In 1973, graduates with no work experience probably approach the $10,000 average in salary offers. At even $8,000

Table 10. Number of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded in Historically Black Colleges and Nationally By Selected Fields

		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72[1]	1972-73[1]
Biological Sciences	Black Colleges	1,050	933	1,049	1,138	1,109	1,169	1,060	872
	National	27,010	28,950	32,055	35,556	37,676	36,033	40,020	41,920
Business & Management	Black Colleges	772	930	1,251	1,793	2,490	3,215	3,490	3,793
	National	63,500	69,687	80,440	94,616	106,279	116,709	120,810	125,720
Education	Black Colleges	7,065	6,773	6,914	7,558	8,197	8,430	8,630	8,369
	National	118,399	120,874	135,848	153,248	166,423	177,638	140,440	147,720
Physical Sciences	Black Colleges	402	383	373	391	447	388	433	415
	National	17,185	17,794	19,442	21,591	21,551	21,549	22,260	22,780
Social Sciences	Black Colleges	2,705	2,889	3,332	4,167	5,049	5,453	5,476	4,915
	National	93,669	104,756	121,643	141,968	155,235	168,498	178,500	193,450
Other	Black Colleges	3,734	3,741	4,266	5,031	5,394	5,304	5,914	6,730
	National	204,354	220,308	247,435	287,023	310,906	325,683	401,970	426,410
Total Bachelors	Black Colleges	15,728	15,649	17,185	20,078	22,686	24,039	24,976	25,094
	National	524,117	562,369	636,863	734,002	798,070	846,110	904,000	958,000

[1]Projected national figures (Actual figures not available)

Table 11. Percentage of Bachelor Degrees Awarded by Selected Fields in Historically Black Colleges and Nationally

		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72[1]	1972-73[1]
Biological Sciences	Black Colleges	6.7	6.0	6.1	5.7	4.9	4.9	4.2	3.5
	National	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.4
Business & Management	Black Colleges	4.9	5.9	7.3	8.9	11.0	13.7	14.0	15.1
	National	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.9	13.3	13.8	13.4	13.1
Education	Black Colleges	44.9	43.3	40.2	37.6	36.1	35.1	34.6	33.4
	National	22.6	21.5	21.3	20.9	20.9	21.0	15.5	15.4
Physical Sciences	Black Colleges	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.6
	National	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4
Social Sciences	Black Colleges	17.2	18.5	19.4	20.8	22.3	22.6	21.9	19.6
	National	17.9	18.6	19.1	19.3	19.4	19.9	19.7	20.2
Other	Black Colleges	23.7	23.9	24.8	25.1	23.8	22.1	23.6	26.8
	National	38.9	39.2	38.9	39.2	38.9	38.5	44.5	44.5
Total Bachelors	Black Colleges	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	National	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1]Projected national figures (Actual figures not available)

Table 12. Comparison of Rates of Growth in Total Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded, by Control, in Historically Black Colleges and Nationally

			1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72[1]	1972-73[1]
Grand Total Bachelors Degrees	Black Colleges	Actual	15,728	15,649	17,185	20,078	22,686	24,039	24,976	25,094
		% Change	—	0.5	9.8	16.8	13.0	6.0	3.9	0.5
	National	Actual	524,117	562,369	636,863	734,002	798,070	846,110	904,000	958,000
		% Change	—	7.3	13.2	15.3	8.7	6.0	6.8	6.0
Public	Black Colleges	Actual	10,283	10,446	11,249	13,340	15,211	15,935	16,862	17,175
		% Change	—	1.6	7.7	18.6	14.0	4.8	5.8	1.9
	National	Actual	313,034	343,167	393,707	466,133	523,442	562,345	NA	NA
		% Change	—	9.6	14.7	18.4	12.3	7.4		
Private	Black Colleges	Actual	5,445	5,203	5,936	6,738	7,475	8,104	8,114	7,919
		% Change	—	-4.4	14.1	13.5	10.9	8.4	0.1	-2.4
	National	Actual	211,083	219,202	243,156	267,869	274,628	283,765	NA	NA
		% Change	—	3.8	10.9	10.2	2.5	3.3		

[1]National figures not available by Control

Table 13. Number of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded in *Public* Historically Black Colleges and Nationally in Selected Fields

		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72[1]	1972-73[1]
Biological Sciences	Black Colleges	583	518	573	656	650	641	613	564
	National	14,575	16,026	18,001	21,014	23,112	22,371	NA	NA
Business & Management	Black Colleges	573	661	854	1,211	1,718	2,268	2,198	2,602
	National	36,466	41,181	48,030	57,325	66,694	74,398	NA	NA
Education	Black Colleges	4,868	4,878	4,936	5,525	5,996	6,190	6,464	6,165
	National	85,236	87,792	99,901	114,712	126,708	136,151	NA	NA
Physical Sciences	Black Colleges	246	239	232	219	291	238	237	254
	National	9,021	9,751	10,597	12,451	12,893	12,886	NA	NA
Social Sciences	Black Colleges	1,582	1,727	1,892	2,423	2,992	3,180	3,188	2,954
	National	49,200	57,487	67,288	82,146	94,221	97,193	NA	NA
Other	Black Colleges	2,431	2,423	2,762	3,306	3,564	3,418	4,162	4,636
	National	118,536	130,930	149,890	178,485	199,814	219,346	NA	NA
Total Bachelors	Black Colleges	10,283	10,446	11,249	13,340	15,211	15,935	16,862	17,175
	National	313,034	343,167	393,707	466,133	523,442	562,345	NA	NA

[1]National figures not available.

Table 14. *Percentages of Baccalaureate Degrees* Awarded in *Public* Historically Black Colleges and Nationally in Selected Fields

		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72[1]	1972-73[1]
Biological Sciences	Black Colleges	5.7	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.3
	National	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.0	NA	NA
Business & Management	Black Colleges	5.6	6.3	7.6	9.1	11.3	14.2	13.0	15.1
	National	11.6	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.7	13.2	NA	NA
Education	Black Colleges	47.3	46.7	43.9	41.4	39.4	38.8	38.3	35.9
	National	27.2	25.6	25.4	24.6	24.2	24.2	NA	NA
Physical Sciences	Black Colleges	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5
	National	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	NA	NA
Social Sciences	Black Colleges	15.4	16.5	16.8	18.2	19.7	20.0	18.9	17.2
	National	15.7	16.8	17.1	17.6	18.0	17.3	NA	NA
Other	Black Colleges	23.6	23.2	24.5	24.8	23.4	21.5	24.8	27.0
	National	37.9	38.1	38.0	38.3	38.2	39.0	NA	NA
Total Bachelors	Black Colleges	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	National	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	NA	NA

[1]National figures not available.

Table 15. *Number of Baccalaureate Degrees* Awarded in *Private* Historically Black Colleges and Nationally in Selected Fields

		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72[1]	1972-73[1]
Biological Sciences	Black Colleges	467	415	476	482	459	528	447	408
	National	12,435	12,924	14,054	14,542	14,564	13,662	NA	NA
Business & Management	Black Colleges	199	269	397	582	772	1,027	1,292	1,201
	National	27,034	28,506	32,410	37,291	39,585	42,311	NA	NA
Education	Black Colleges	2,197	1,895	1,978	2,033	2,201	2,240	2,139	2,204
	National	33,163	33,082	35,947	38,536	39,715	41,487	NA	NA
Physical Sciences	Black Colleges	156	144	141	172	156	150	196	161
	National	8,164	8,043	8,845	9,140	8,658	8,663	NA	NA
Social Sciences	Black Colleges	1,123	1,162	1,440	1,744	2,057	2,273	2,288	1,961
	National	44,449	47,269	54,355	59,822	61,014	59,505	NA	NA
Other	Black Colleges	1,303	1,318	1,504	1,725	1,830	1,886	1,752	1,984
	National	85,838	89,378	97,545	108,538	111,092	118,137	NA	NA
Total Bachelors	Black Colleges	5,445	5,203	5,936	6,738	7,475	8,104	8,114	7,919
	National	211,083	219,202	243,156	267,869	274,628	283,765	NA	NA

[1]National figures not available.

Table 16. *Percentages of Baccalaureate* Degrees Awarded in *Private* Historically Black Colleges and Nationally in Selected Fields

		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72[1]	1972-73[1]
Biological Sciences	Black Colleges	8.6	8.0	8.0	7.2	6.1	6.5	5.5	5.2
	National	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.3	4.8	NA	NA
Business & Management	Black Colleges	3.7	5.2	6.7	8.6	10.3	12.7	15.9	15.2
	National	12.8	13.0	13.3	13.9	14.4	14.9	NA	NA
Education	Black Colleges	40.3	36.4	33.3	30.2	29.4	27.6	26.4	27.8
	National	15.7	15.1	14.8	14.4	14.5	14.6	NA	NA
Physical Sciences	Black Colleges	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.0
	National	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1	NA	NA
Social Sciences	Black Colleges	20.6	22.3	24.3	25.9	27.5	28.0	28.2	24.8
	National	21.1	21.6	22.4	22.3	22.2	21.0	NA	NA
Other	Black Colleges	23.9	25.3	25.3	25.6	24.5	23.3	21.6	25.1
	National	40.6	40.7	40.1	40.6	40.4	41.6	NA	NA
Total Bachelors	Black Colleges	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	National	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	NA	NA

[1]National figures not available.

for the 25,000 baccalaureates in 1973, the total is $200 million in productive income for one year's graduates from the HBC. These students entered as freshmen out of families whose median income was approximately $4,600.

One understands why the HBC are sometimes called opportunity colleges or human potential recovery centers.

GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL DEGREES CONFERRED

Graduate and professional degrees granted in the Black colleges reached an all-time high in 1973. Between 1966 and 1973 graduate and professional degrees granted in the Black Colleges have increased 188.7% with similar trends being evidenced in both the public and private sectors.

In 1973, 6,231 graduate degrees were conferred with 5,545 of these being master's degrees, 43 doctorate's and 643 professional degrees.

The majority of the master's degrees granted were in the public sector, approximately 75% over the eight years. About 71% of the professional degrees granted were in the public sector. Total professional degrees granted in the Black Colleges increased 114.3% over the eight year period from 300 in 1966 to 643 in 1973.

There are only two Black institutions that grant the Doctorate (Ph.D. or Ed.D.) degrees. They are Howard University and Atlanta University. Of the eight years, 1971, with 47 doctorate degrees granted, was the year in which the greatest total number of doctorate degrees were granted, in the two schools combined.

MASTER'S DEGREES

Education was the dominant field in which master's degrees were granted in the Black colleges, with 74.7% of the 1966 total being in Education and 69.3% of those in 1971 (figures for 1973 were not available).

The dominance of master's degrees in Education was also prevalent in both the public and private sectors, although not as dominant in the private sector as in the public.

PROFESSIONAL DEGREES BY SELECTED AREAS

Total professional degrees by discipline areas were available for the most recent years (see Table 19). Law has had the greatest number of graduates since 1971, with Medicine ranking second. In 1973, of the 643 professional degrees granted, 259 or 67% were Law degrees and 173 or 27% were in Medicine.

Degrees in Dentistry and Theology also increased 21% and 43%, respectively, between 1972 and 1973.

DOCTORATE DEGREES BY AREA

Doctorate degrees granted in the Black colleges were concentrated in the Biological and Physical Sciences over the last three years. A total of 118 doctorate degrees were granted between 1971 and 1973. Of this 118, 32 or 27.1% were in the Physical Sciences, specifically Chemistry and Physics, and 42 or 35.6% were in the Biological Sciences, namely Zoology, Pharmacology and Physiology.

It would appear that there is great potential for increased capacity in graduate education, particularly in the public historically Black colleges. Whether or not this potential is developed will be an indication of the commitment of the American Social Order to these institutions. Graduate and professional education is prestigious and expensive. Its increasing presence in this subset of American colleges can help them immeasurably. It is also a real question given the sorry state of much of public education for Black Americans whether the large number of Master's degrees in Education are a force for improvement. If not now, they should become so in the future. The number of degrees in Law and Medicine (see Table 19) for the last three years, 618 and 509 respectively, are enormously significant. The crisis level underrepresentation in these fields makes these very large numbers indeed. In the light of current litigation on admissions policies for increasing minorities, this traditional flow from the HBC may well become more important than ever.

Table 17. *Numbers of Graduate and Professional Degrees* Awarded in *Public* and *Private* Historically Black Colleges

		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Total Masters Degrees	Public	1,416	1,518	1,686	1,947	2,190	2,844	3,447	4,154
	Private	431	509	666	728	917	857	902	1,391
	Total	1,847	2,027	2,352	2,675	3,107	3,701	4,349	5,545
Total Professional Degrees	Public	205	227	304	305	357	327	373	456
	Private	95	97	101	113	121	176	178	187
	Total	300	324	405	418	478	503	551	643
Total Doctorate Degrees	Public	11	11	14	15	21	45	26	40
	Private	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	3
	Total	11	11	14	16	22	47	28	43
Grand Total Graduate & Professional Degrees	Public	1,632	1,756	2,004	2,267	2,568	3,216	3,846	4,650
	Private	526	606	767	842	1,039	1,035	1,082	1,581
	Total	2,158	2,362	2,771	3,109	3,607	4,251	4,928	6,231

Table 18. *Percentages of Master's Degrees in Education* Fields in Public and Private Historically Black Colleges

		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Public	Total Masters Degrees	1,416	1,518	1,686	1,947	2,190	2,844	3,447	4,154
	% Education of Total	79.2	74.9	69.0	68.3	70.9	72.7	NA	NA
Private	Total Masters Degrees	431	509	666	728	917	857	902	1,391
	% Education of Total	59.9	56.2	48.8	53.0	63.6	58.1	NA	NA
Total	Total Masters Degrees	1,847	2,027	2,352	2,675	3,107	3,701	4,349	5,545
	% Education of Total	74.7	70.3	63.3	64.1	68.7	69.3	NA	NA

Table 19. Professional Degrees Awarded in Historically Black Colleges in Selected Fields, 1971 to 1973

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Law	164	195	259
Theology	59	47	67
(D.D.S. or D.M.D.) Dentistry	95	106	128
(M.D.) Medicine	160	176	173
(D.V.M.) Veterinary Medicine	25	27	16
Total Professional Degrees	503	551	643

Table 20. Doctorates Awarded in Historically Black Colleges 1971 to 1973

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Zoology, General Biology	7	9	11
Pharmacology	2	7	1
Physiology	3	....	2
Chemistry	8	5	9
Physics	4	4	2
Theology	2	....	4
English	5	1	1
African Studies	2	1	2
Political Science	3	....	4
History	2	....	3
Psychology	....	....	2
Counseling and Guidance	1	1	2
Dental Specialties (*not* D.D.S.)	8	....	....
Total Doctorate Degrees	47	28	43

APPENDIX A

INSTITUTIONS BY STATE AND CONTROL

INSTITUTIONS BY STATE AND CONTROL	CITY	LEVEL[1]
Alabama		
Public		
Alabama A&M University	Birmingham	4
Alabama State University	Montgomery	4
Bishop State Jr. College (formerly Mobile State Jr. College)	Mobile	2
T. A. Lawson Jr. College	Birmingham	2
Private		
Daniel Payne College	Birmingham	2*
Miles College	Birmingham	4
Oakwood College	Huntsville	4
Selma University	Selma	2
Stillman College	Tuscaloosa	4
Talladega College	Talladega	4
Tuskegee Institute	Tuskegee	4
Arkansas		
Public		
University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff (formerly Arkansas A&M Normal College)	Pine Bluff	4
Private		
Arkansas Baptist College	Little Rock	4
Philander Smith College	Little Rock	4

Delaware

Public

Delaware State College	Dover	4

District of Columbia

Public

D.C. Teachers College (formerly Miner Teachers College)	Washington, D.C.	4
Howard University	Washington, D.C.	4 *

Florida

Public

Florida A&M University	Tallahassee	4

Private

Bethune-Cookman College	Daytona Beach	4
Edward Waters College	Jacksonville	4
Florida Memorial College	Miami	4

Georgia

Public

Albany State College	Albany	4
Fort Valley State College	Fort Valley	4
Savannah State College	Savannah	4

Private

Atlanta University	Atlanta	4
Clark College	Atlanta	4
Interdenominational Theological Center	Atlanta	4
Morehouse College	Atlanta	4
Morris Brown College	Atlanta	4
Paine College	Augusta	4
Spelman College	Atlanta	4

Kentucky

Public

Kentucky State College	Frankfurt	4

Louisiana

Public

Grambling College	Grambling	4
Southern University, Main Campus+	Baton Rouge	4
Southern University, New Orleans branch+	New Orleans	4
Southern University, Shreveport branch+	Shreveport	2

Private

Dillard University	New Orleans	4
Xavier University	New Orleans	4

Maryland

Public

Bowie State College	Bowie	4
Coppin State College	Baltimore	4
Morgan State College	Baltimore	4
University of Maryland - Eastern Shore (formerly Maryland State College)	Princess Anne	4

Mississippi

Public

Alcorn A&M College	Lorman	4
Coahoma Jr. College	Clarksdale	2
Jackson State College	Jackson	4
Mississippi Valley State College	Itta Bena	4
Utica Jr. College	Utica	2

Private

Mary Holmes College	West Point	2
Mississippi Industrial College	Holly Springs	4
Natchez Jr. College	Natchez	2
Prentiss Normal & Industrial Institute	Prentiss	2
Rust College	Holly Springs	4
Tougaloo College	Tougaloo	4

Missouri

Public

Lincoln University	Jefferson City	1

North Carolina

Public

Elizabeth City State University	Elizabeth City	4
Fayetteville State University	Fayetteville	4
North Carolina A&T State University	Greensboro	4
North Carolina Central University	Durham	4
Winston-Salem State University	Winston-Salem	4

Private

Barber-Scotia College	Concord	4
Bennett College	Greensboro	4
Johnson C. Smith University	Charlotte	4
Kittrell College	Kittrell	2
Livingstone College	Salisbury	4
Shaw University	Raleigh	4
St. Augustine's College	Raleigh	4

Ohio

Public

Central State University	Wilberforce	4

Private

Wilberforce University	Wilberforce	4

Oklahoma

Public

Langston University	Langston	4

Pennsylvania

Public

Cheyney State College	Cheyney	4

Private

Lincoln University	Lincoln University	4

South Carolina

Public

South Carolina State College	Orangeburg	4

Private

Allen University	Columbia	4
Benedict College	Columbia	4
Claflin College	Orangeburg	4
Friendship Jr. College	Rock Hill	2
Morris College	Sumter	4
Voorhees College	Denmark	4*

Tennessee

Public

Tennessee State University	Nashville	4

Private

Fisk University	Nashville	4
Knoxville College	Knoxville	4
Lane College	Jackson	4
LeMoyne-Owen College	Memphis	4
Meharry Medical College	Nashville	4
Morristown College	Morristown	2

Texas

Public

Prairie View A&M College	Prairie View	4
Texas Southern University	Houston	4

Private

Bishop College	Dallas	4
Huston-Tillotson College	Austin	4
Jarvis Christian College	Hawkins	4
Paul Quinn College	Waco	4
Texas College	Tyler	4
Wiley College	Marshall	4

Virginia

Public

Norfolk State College	Norfolk	4
Virginia State College	Petersburg	4

Private

Hampton Institute	Hampton	4
St. Paul's College	Lawrenceville	4

The Virginia College (formerly Virginia Seminary and College)	Lynchburg	4*
Virginia Union University	Richmond	4

West Virginia

Public

West Virginia State College	Institute	4

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*The control and level indicated on this list refers to the school's categorization in *this* report. See page 11 of this report for more details

+The three Southern University branches are counted as *one* four-year institution in this report.

[1] Level:
2 = two-year
4 = four-year and/or graduate/professional

APPENDIX B

Additional Tables and Sources for National Data

Table I: Number of Institutions in the National Higher Education Sample

Table II Historically Black and All Four-year Colleges: Total and First-time Freshmen Enrollment by Control and Sex for Selected Years

Table III All Colleges and Universities Nationally: Total Enrollment and Percentage Changes by Types of Institutions

Table IV Historically Black and All Colleges and Universities: Total and First-time Freshmen Enrollment by Control and Sex for Selected Years

Table V: Sources for National Data

The following table indicates the number of institutions who responded to the U.S. Office of Education, Higher Education General Information Survey on *Opening Fall Enrollment* for the years focused upon in this report.

Table I. Number of Institutions in the National Higher Education Sample

	All Institutions	Four-Year Institutions		Two-Year Institutions
		Universities	Other 4-Year	
Fall 1966				
Public	884	92	313	479
Private	1,453	65	1,112	276
Total	2,337	157	1,425	755
Fall 1967				
Public	938	92	324	522
Private	1,444	65	1,112	267
Total	2,382	157	1,436	789
Fall 1968				
Public	1,015	95	325	595
Private	1,480	65	1,143	272
Total	2,495	160	1,468	867
Fall 1969				
Public	1,065	95	333	637
Private	1,471	65	1,153	253
Total	2,536	160	1,486	890
Fall 1970				
Public	1,098	95	844	654
Private	1,472	65	1,169	286
Total	2,565	160	1,513	892
Fall 1971				
Public	1,143	95	349	699
Private	1,474	65	1,171	238
Total	2,617	160	1,520	937
Fall 1972				
Public				
Private				
Total	2,736*			
Fall 1973				
Public				
Private				
Total	2,736*			

*According to preliminary data released from U.S.O.E.–12/73.

Table II. *Historically Black and All Four-year Colleges:* Total and First-time Freshmen Enrollment by Control and Sex for Selected Years

			Fall 1966		Fall 1969		Fall 1971		Fall 1973	
			Black	National	Black	National	Black	National	Black	National[1]
Public	Total Enrollment	Male	43,514	757,209	53,259	991,798	60,439	1,123,433	62,849	1,136,864
		Female	50,252	653,455	57,533	866,039	64,250	992,089	67,440	1,041,556
		Total	93,766	1,410,664	110,792	1,857,837	124,689	2,115,522	130,289	2,178,420
	First-Time Enrollment	Male	12,545	158,323	12,677	183,881	13,025	182,326	12,167	NA
		Female	13,983	144,733	12,649	172,812	13,962	180,196	12,696	NA
		Total	26,528	303,056	25,326	356,693	26,987	362,522	24,863	347,062
Private	Total Enrollment	Male	17,351	715,821	19,869	755,034	21,436	775,584	21,725	772,919
		Female	22,982	499,100	25,299	531,521	25,632	562,229	25,008	600,890
		Total	40,333	1,214,921	45,168	1,286,555	47,068	1,337,813	46,733	1,373,809
	First-Time Enrollment	Male	5,477	157,457	5,184	158,313	5,835	152,538	5,512	NA
		Female	7,427	130,661	6,650	137,279	6,822	141,383	6,549	NA
		Total	12,904	288,118	11,834	295,592	12,657	293,921	12,061	290,532
Grand Total	Total Enrollment	Male	60,865	1,473,030	73,128	1,746,832	81,875	1,899,017	84,574	1,909,783
		Female	73,234	1,152,555	82,832	1,397,560	89,882	1,554,318	92,448	1,642,446
		Total	134,099	2,625,585	155,960	3,144,392	171,757	3,453,335	177,022	3,552,229
	First-Time Enrollment	Male	18,022	315,780	17,861	342,194	18,860	334,864	17,679	NA
		Female	21,410	275,394	19,299	310,091	20,784	321,579	19,245	NA
		Total	39,432	591,174	37,160	652,285	39,644	656,443	36,924	637,594

[1]Preliminary National Data

Table III. *All Colleges and Universities Nationally:* Total Enrollment and Percentage Changes by Types of Institutions

		Fall 1966	Fall 1967	Fall 1968	Fall 1969	Fall 1970	Fall 1971	Fall 1972[1]	Fall 1973[1]
Universities	Actual	2,482,036	2,619,097	2,787,682	2,940,691	3,076,941	3,080,276	3,093,006	3,193,281
	% Change	.....	5.5	6.4	5.5	4.6	0.1	0.4	3.2
Other 4-year Institutions	Actual	2,625,585	2,826,511	2,987,528	3,144,392	3,345,213	3,453,335	3,533,847	3,552,229
	% Change	.....	7.7	5.7	5.3	6.4	3.2	2.3	0.5
Two-year Institutions	Actual	1,330,856	1,518,079	1,796,426	1,981,150	2,227,214	2,491,420	2,670,934	2,917,253
	% Change	.....	14.1	18.3	10.3	12.4	11.9	7.2	9.2
Grand Total	Actual	6,438,477	6,963,687	7,571,636	8,066,233	8,649,368	9,025,031	9,297,787	9,662,763
	% Change	.....	8.2	8.7	6.5	7.2	4.3	3.0	3.9

[1]Preliminary Data

Table IV. *Historically Black and All Colleges and Universities:* Total and First-time Freshmen Enrollment By Control and Sex for Selected Years

			Fall 1966		Fall 1969		Fall 1971		Fall 1973	
			Black	National	Black	National	Black	National	Black	National[1]
Public	Total Enrollment	Male	44,667	2,612,880	54,865	3,473,496	62,203	3,941,854	65,025	4,117,428
		Female	51,847	1,768,206	59,351	2,466,017	66,377	2,912,831	69,756	3,342,176
		Total	96,514	4,381,086	114,216	5,939,513	128,580	6,854,685	134,781	7,459,604
	First Time Enrollment	Male	13,251	640,454	13,532	873,684	13,804	939,822	12,973	NA
		Female	14,928	470,578	13,557	649,294	14,926	745,161	13,641	NA
		Total	28,179	1,111,032	27,089	1,522,978	28,730	1,684,983	26,614	1,801,757
Private	Total Enrollment	Male	18,478	1,267,677	20,974	1,302,126	22,546	1,300,886	22,731	1,274,499
		Female	24,452	789,714	26,519	824,594	27,017	869,460	25,907	928,660
		Total	42,930	2,057,391	47,493	2,126,720	49,563	2,170,346	48,638	2,203,159
	First Time Enrollment	Male	6,157	254,462	5,720	252,505	6,553	238,577	5,837	NA
		Female	8,279	200,070	7,215	208,509	7,531	212,387	6,921	NA
		Total	14,436	454,532	12,935	461,014	14,084	450,964	12,758	444,691
Grand Total	Total Enrollment	Male	63,145	3,880,557	75,839	4,775,622	84,749	5,242,740	87,756	5,391,927
		Female	76,299	2,557,920	85,870	3,290,611	93,394	3,782,291	95,663	4,270,836
		Total	139,444	6,438,477	161,709	8,066,233	178,143	9,025,031	183,419	9,662,763
	First Time Enrollment	Male	19,408	894,916	19,252	1,126,189	20,357	1,178,399	18,810	NA
		Female	23,207	670,648	20,772	857,803	22,457	957,548	20,562	NA
		Total	42,615	1,565,564	40,024	1,983,992	42,814	2,135,947	39,372	2,246,448

[1]Preliminary National Data

Table V. Sources for National Data

This listing gives the names of the various reports of the National Center for Educational Statistics, U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, from which national data in this report was compiled.

Enrollment Section:

1. National Center for Educational Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, *Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1966* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1967) pp. 1-9.

2. *Ibid., Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1967* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1967), pp. 1-13.

3. *Ibid., Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education: Part A–Summary Data, 1968* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1969) pp. 1-7, 26.

4. *Ibid., Fall Enrollment in Higher Education 1969, Supplementary Information, Summary Data* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1970) pp. 1-17.

5. *Ibid., Fall Enrollment in Higher Education 1970, Supplementary Information, Summary Data* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1971) pp. 1-15, 185-187, 237.

6. *Ibid., Fall Enrollment in Higher Education 1971* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1973)

7. *Ibid., Pre-Publication Release, Preliminary Data, December, 1973* (Fall 1972 and Fall 1973 Preliminary Enrollment Data)

Degrees Granted Section:

8. *Ibid., Earned Degrees Conferred, 1965-66* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1967).

9. *Ibid., Earned Degrees Conferred, 1966-67: Part A–Summary Data* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968).

10. *Ibid., Earned Degrees Conferred, 1967-68: Part A–Summary Data* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1969).

11. *Ibid., Earned Degrees Conferred, 1968-69: Part A–Summary Data* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, February, 1971).

12. *Ibid., Earned Degrees Conferred: 1969-70 Summary Data* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1972).

13. *Ibid., Earned Degrees Conferred, 1970-71* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1973).

14. *Ibid., Projections of Educational Statistics to 1980-81, 1971 Edition* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1972) pp. 43, 47-49.